

PUZZLE PICTURE.



"ARE YOU THERE, GERTRUDE?"
WHERE?

MEXICAN INDIANS' TALISMAN.

Most Precious Emerald in the World
Guarded by Them as Sacred
Talisman.

For years—ever since Mexico was opened to the white man—every traveler to that romantic land has heard of the emerald of Oajaca. Rumor said that it was huge almost beyond belief. Whatever its size, it is certain that the Indians believed in its magic properties. No white man ever saw it, but now an American woman has succeeded, through a sister woman's gratitude, where men found failure, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This emerald of Oajaca has for ages been the object of covetous interest on the part of Spanish viceroys, Mexican presidents and provincial governors. Great dealers in precious stones have sought it, too, but the Indians, as the lineal descendants of the Aztecs, to whom the emerald is supposed to have originally belonged, hold it in superstitious reverence, and such safe-keeping that until recent years little but unconfirmed legends of the stone's existence was known.

A few years ago President Diaz became so interested in the matter that he decided to prove the truth or fallacy of the reports of this emerald's size and value. Without warning, he suddenly appeared in the village where it was said the gem was secreted. He summoned the people into the plaza and announced that if they would show him the emerald known to be in their possession he would in return proclaim a public holiday and entertain them with a fiesta at his own expense. He promised, as president, and by virtue of the same blood in his and their veins, that if they would accede to his request he would not attempt to take the emerald from them.

Upon this a prolonged consultation ensued among the Indians, the result of which was that from afar off in the crowd one of them held up at arm's length between his forefinger and thumb the famous emerald, scintillating in the rays of the sun. Diaz was desirous of a closer inspection, and, turning to his guards, ordered the man to be brought to him. His actions, if not his words, were at once considered by the Indians to be suspicious, so they promptly raised a tumult, and, amid shouts of "Viva Porfirio Diaz!" "Viva la fiesta!" the man and the emerald disappeared, and this was the only glimpse the powerful president was able to obtain of it.

An American woman had better fortune. It happened that her husband was appointed to superintend the medical department of the railroad being built through Oajaca and incidentally saved the life of an Indian woman. In her gratitude this woman begged to be allowed to make some recompense, as the American doctor had refused to

accept a fee. But half in jest he replied that if she would show him the Oajaca emerald he would be satisfied. At this the woman seemed greatly disturbed. She at first declared she knew nothing about it, but on being pressed further by the doctor's wife she admitted knowing where it was hidden. Finally she agreed that if the doctor would solemnly promise to absent himself she would obtain the stone and show it to his wife. For some unexplained reason she held so steadfastly to this point that the wife must be alone when the emerald was produced, that it was yielded, though much to the doctor's disappointment.

So one morning shortly afterward the Indian woman appeared at the physician's temporary residence. She made sure that the doctor's wife and herself were alone, then she produced the emerald from a fold of her clothing. For about a minute only was the doctor's wife permitted to inspect the gem, while it was held securely in the Indian woman's fingers. In size, according to the fortunate visitor's account, the stone is as large as a pigeon's egg, crudely polished and of a rich grass-green color. In its depths she noticed a few black spots or flaws, which goes far to prove that it is a genuine emerald, and not volcanic glass, as has been suggested. The purest emeralds are seldom without flaws, this being one of the tests taken into account by experts.

In great haste the Indian woman again secreted the gem and went out, but one curious circumstance the doctor and his wife remarked subsequently. During the remainder of their stay in the village, though they met the woman several times, neither by word nor sign would she recognize their previous relations. She treated them as absolute strangers. To her mind the risk she had run in showing the talisman of her tribe was full compensation for the service rendered. The general belief is that the stone is not secreted in any place, but is concealed on the person of one of the Indians and passed on as circumstances may require. If such is the case, the woman must have obtained the gem by stealth, and during the time it was in her possession she was doubtless in no little danger of her life.

Sure of It.

Traveler—I sent you half an hour ago to the railway station to find out when the next train goes.

Porter—Yes, sir; and to be sure and be exact, I waited till it started—it was just 12:37.—Ponchinelles.

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Doctor—What seems to be the matter with your husband?

Mrs. Patient—He took a violent fancy to a new health food recently, and I think he ate too much of it.—Chicago Daily News.

Back of state and church and school stands the home, THE FUNDAMENTAL INSTITUTION OF CIVILIZATION.

THE HOME IN THE SCHOOLS

BY WM. H. P. FAUNCE,
President Brown University, Providence, R. I.

of simple home life. The great facts of the transmission of life, the sacred mystery of the relation of parent and child—these are things which Puritan prudens have banished from the teaching in either school or home; and in the one domain where the student most needs reverent instruction from noble minds, he is left to seek it from the least reverent, if not the most degraded, of his companions.

An education which is silent here is wretchedly incomplete. Like the ostrich, it hides its head in the sand and hopes all will be well. I rejoice in an increasing literature treating of these themes; and in every true school a reverent teacher may find a way to lead from the bird's nest to the human home, and show how all creation culminates in the love which makes the fireside and the cradle.

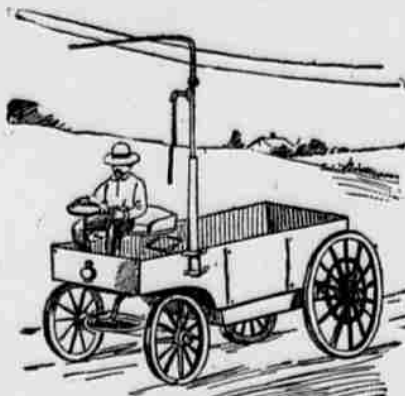
In our secondary schools and colleges, the obligations and opportunities of home life may be clearly set forth. When they are thus seriously studied, our young people will not blunder into marriage so often as now, and the divorce courts, that have been already driven west of the Mississippi, will be driven by a rising public sentiment into the Pacific ocean. Our teachers will then think more of students than of studies, more of making men than of school programmes or apparatus.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FARMER'S TROLLEY ROAD.

Chicago Inventor Has an Idea Which, He Thinks, Will Prove to Be Very Popular.

The inventors seem to be striving faithfully to relieve the horse of all the heavy hauling which it has in the past been called upon to perform, and it is probable the day is not far distant when pleasure drivers will be the only ones who will find use for this animal. The latest idea along this line of horseless vehicles is the farmer's trolley road, which will make it possible for the raiser of produce to come to town with his load, dispose of it and return home without the aid of his team, the electric current being made



COUNTRY ROAD TROLLEY

to do all the labor through the medium of the apparatus shown in the illustration. The inventor contemplates the installation of private lines by the farmers in a certain locality, or the rental of electric service from one of the suburban trolley companies which now cover the country around every large city. As will be seen, an electric motor is placed on the wagon, and power is obtained from the overhead wire, the connecting pole having a flexible adjustment to overcome all inequalities in the roadway. The horizontal portion of the conductor is divided and insulated, receiving the current from one wire and returning it to the other after it has passed through the motor to drive the wagon. The reason for using a return wire parallel with the power wire is to avoid possibility of shocks to the driver when standing beside the wagon and in contact with it, which might prove dangerous if the return current passed to the earth after use. By gearing the driving shaft low very heavy loads could be transported with comparatively little expense for current, and as there are no heavy storage batteries or power generators aboard there is plenty of room in the wagon for the loading of produce, etc. Daniel S. Bergin, of Chicago, Ill., is the inventor.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CROPS FOR POULTRY.

By Raising Them the Winter Income from the Hens Can Be Increased Materially.

Special crops for poultry could be made profitable, as a great many crops can be grown to advantage on farms where large numbers of poultry are kept, and which create a home demand for the articles produced. Seeds of sun-flower, millet, rape, kale, Kaffir corn, pop-corn, and even sorghum, could be utilized, the cattle and sheep consuming the bulky portions, and the fowls the seeds. Where any of such foods become too woody for stock they may be made to do service as bedding. Cow peas are highly relished by fowls, and so is white clover, while crimson clover will supply green food late in the fall and very early in the spring, the same as rye. The regulation diet of corn and wheat in winter is not conducive to the production of eggs, but when the fowls have a variety they will largely increase this production. By selling such crops in the form of eggs better prices are obtained therefor, while the revenue from eggs and poultry will be obtained at a season of the year when the farm will be producing nothing at all. Some special foods may be grown on the farm that cannot easily be procured otherwise. A poultryman who makes his hens lay grows a patch of cow peas. The seed is put away for the use of the fowls in winter, the vines being fed to his cow. The peas are cooked—one quart for 30 hens—and thickened with a mixture of equal parts of bran and cornmeal. For summer he grows a patch in some other location, and when the peas are matured he lets his hens go in and help themselves, they receiving no other food. It may be necessary if the vines are too high to run a roller over them. The vines are left as a covering for the land, being plowed under in the spring. The peas pay an excellent profit in eggs, and the hens are kept out of mischief and in a thrifty condition in working for them.—Rural World.

The Hens Require Shade.

Shade is as necessary to the welfare of your poultry as to yourself. They do not have access to the water cooler or to the ice cream soda fountain to slake their thirst or cool their feverish bodies. If nature has not provided for them by means of trees or other foliage, you must provide it artificially by means of small shed roofs in various portions of their runs. We have found that a low frame covered with canvas or tarred paper is a desirable thing. Also, take out your windows and substitute wire netting.—Island Poultry Journal.

FAITH CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Sold by the Friars in the Philippines and Hinders Work of Sanitary Boards.

An interesting account of a cholera cure, invented by the friars of Santo Thomas college, in the Philippines, and sold to the natives at two and one-half cents, Mexican, is contained in a copy of the Manila American received at the war department the other day. It is described as resembling faith cure, being issued in form of circulars, at the top of which is printed "Saludable remedio contra la peste," which, translated, means "Remedy against the pest." Below this inscription is a cross and a prayer.

These circulars were sold for two and one-half cents, Mexican, and, according to the reports, received an enormous distribution. Dr. Hermann, of the Manila board of health, in speaking of the issuance of the paper, said: "In the prayer itself there is no harm. If the natives find any relief from the terrors of cholera in prayer, by all means let them pray. The difficulty, however, does not lie in this direction. The spreading of these circulars through the land has a tendency to influence the natives against the practical efforts of the board of health to down the plague. It is by such means that the priests hold their power over the people and cause them to adhere to the old superstitions that even from the faith cure standpoint could not be justified.

"I certainly cannot commend the sale of these circulars, and believe that the influence of the priest has been an impediment in our campaign against the cholera."

The Man and His Theory.

Once upon a time a theorist believed that he had a plan for making large profits in a short time on a small investment. He took a few friends and their money into his confidence and explained his theory to them. Their joint fortunes went into a pool that was to pay 400 per cent. profit in three months.

One day there came a report that startled the stockholders. Their theory of profits had gone to smash, carrying their money with it, and leaving them all into bankruptcy.

Moral—Theories are likely to explode, with terrible consequences.—N. Y. Herald.

The Chicago & Alton Railway has established an Employment Bureau, the purpose of which is to recruit employees from among the people living along the line of the Alton Road. The head of the Bureau expects citizens living in towns upon and adjacent to the line of the Alton Railway for the purpose of getting in touch with young men of good habits and high character who would like to become employees.

Students in telegraph offices, clerks in various departments, operators, brakemen, firemen, etc., are recruited from persons whose record is kept by the Alton's Employment Bureau, the selections being made from those who are best suited and qualified after having passed mental and physical examinations which have been made a part of the requirements for employment.

One Great Difference.—"What's the principal difference between the wise man and the fool? There's no one so wise that he isn't a fool some time, is there?" "No; but the wise man knows when he makes a fool of himself, and the fool doesn't."—Chicago Post.

The Mobile & Ohio Railroad has inaugurated dining car service between St. Louis and New Orleans and Mobile. The headquarters of the Superintendent of Dining Cars and the Commissary have been located at Jackson, Tennessee. In cost, finish and furnishing, the cars equal any that have yet been built.

And It's Incurable.

Judge—What is your profession?
Witness—I'm a poet, your honor.
"Hail! That's not a profession; it's a disease."—Chicago Daily News.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callous, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune.—Franklin.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Laxative Broom
Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

There are a good many necessary evils that are not really so necessary as they are convenient.—Puck.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Beyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

With the true artist money is a secondary consideration; but it is usually a very good second.—Puck.

The man who thinks leads the crowd.—Ram's Horn.

THE MARKETS.

New York, September 3, 1901.
Flour—Minnesota patents \$3.80@4.03.

Wheat—No. 2 red 74½c.
Corn—No. 2 at 67c.
Oats—New No. 2 at 34c.

Hay—Steady.
Bees—No sales reported. A few calves sold at \$7.50.

Sheep—Sold at \$2.00@3.50.
Hogs—No sales reported.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—Flour—Winter wheat patents \$4.00@4.15.

Wheat—No. 2 red 71½c.
Corn—No. 2 yellow 67c.
Oats—No. 2 white 35c.

Butter—Best creamery 20c.
Cheese—York state 11@11½c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 19c.

Potatoes—New 50@55c.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$14.00@14.50.

Cattle—Best steers \$6.25@6.35, calves \$7.50@7.75.
Sheep—Best \$3.50@4.00, lambs \$5.00@5.25.

Hogs—Yorkers \$7.65.
Toledo, Sept. 3.—Wheat—Cash 71½c.

Corn—Cash 61c.
Oats—September 32c.
Cloverseed—October \$5.40.

East Liberty, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Prime steers \$6.50@7.00, heifers \$3.25@5.50.

Hogs—Prime heavy \$7.85@7.90, light \$7.45@7.50.

Sheep—Best wethers \$3.70@3.85, choice lambs \$5.25@5.50.

East Buffalo, Sept. 3.—Cattle—Fair to good veals \$7.00@7.50.
Hogs—Heavy \$7.85@8.00, pigs \$6.75@7.00.

Sheep—Steady at \$3.50@3.55, top lambs \$5.25@5.40.

FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

personally interviewed at their homes say Doan's Kidney Pills cured them. Thousands took advantage of this following free offer directly it was made. Friends heard of their cure; thus came the great fame of Doan's. They realized what they promised. By their direct action on kidney structure, backache, back, hip, and loin pain is removed. The conditions causing sleeplessness, heart pal-

itation, headache, and nervousness passes away; swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish. They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, and frequency. These pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. They are free to readers of this paper for a few days. Cut out coupon, fill address plainly, and mail Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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When coupon space is not sufficient to accommodate address, write it plain on separate slip.

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